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AT THE SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL COUNCIL OF THE MINIS PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE USSR	TRY OF
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EN THE SCHENTIFIC MEDICAL COUNCIL OF THE MINISTRY OR PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE USSR (Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, 6 April 1952)

The scientific medical council of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR dealt-with the activity of the All-Union Society of Microbiologists, Epidemologists, and Specialists in Infectious Diseases imeni Mechnikov. Prof. A.Ya.Alymov presented the report. He stated that **thexination** approximately 25 per cent of the microbiologists, epidemologists, and infectious disease specialists **hearthexit** of the country belong to the Society.

In 1951, 12 basic topics were discussed. The most important when were "The Teachings of Pavlov in Epidemology and Microbiology", "Sanitary and Hygiene Measures in New Construction Projects", "The System of Measures for the Prevention of Intestinal Diseases", and others. The administration recommended to the affiliates to work out these topics concretely on the spot. In one of the meetings a report was presented on the work of the Leningrad Markings branch.

Prof. Alymov admitted that the liaison with the affiliates was carried out by administration correspondence and that the supervision of their work by the management was inadequate. In 1951, only 15 affiliates accounted for their activities to the administration, while even the Moscow and Leningrad branches did not submit a reportstant.

Theylisted a number of serious deficiencies in the work: *** attention of the due attention to the ideological-political education of the members of the Society, breaking away from the All-Union Society in the epreading of political and scientific knowledge, absence of joint meetings with allied scientific societies, etc.

Prof. V.D. Solov'yev of the commission for inspection of Society activities spoke.

He gave a satisfactory estimate of the organizing work and found that the organs of
the public health anthorities had been of positive help. He condidered it intolerable
that the Society did not review books on macrobiology and epidemology. It was essential,
he stated to strengthen the supervision of the affiliates and to call patenary meetings
not one
of the administration; we such meeting had taken place during the period covered by the
report.

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At the same session, Prof. B.G. Yegorov reported on the All-Union Society of Neurosurgeons. This young scientific society is under the direction of a temporary administration, chosen in 1948.

At present, the Society has a number of affiliates and approximately 20 neurosurgical sections in various cities of the USSR. The Society has held two plenary
sessions. At those, the question of injecting the ideas of I.P.Pavlov into neurosurgery was discussed briefly. The anti-Pavlov theories, in particular the use of
lobectomy, were dealt with severely. A large portion of the work of the plenary
sessions was devoted to the training of neurosurgical cadres.

Co-reporter Arof. V.D. Golovanov stated that the most important aspect of the work of the Society should be the complete exposure of bourgeois theories in neurosurgery.

Remarking on the inadequacy of the information of the administration of the co-reporter

Society about the activities of the affiliates, the ***Exemple ***Pointed out that it was Liberthe to have very close contact with the Institute of Neurosurgery. An organizational-methodological sector should be created at the Institute to establish connection with the periphery / sic /**. Such co-operation between the Institute and the Society should be fruitful.

The co-reporter further mentioned a number of shortcomings: the low level of ideological-political work, the inactivity of many members of the administration, etc.

In the renewed debates on the report, Professors V.S. Levit, N.N. Priorov, km L.M. Koreysha, V.I. Kazanskiy, and others took part.

Prof. V.I. Kazenskiy's right stirred up a big debate with his claim, that the independent existence of the Society of Neurosurgeons was impracticable, and would lead to a break between this branch of surgery and general surgery. The majority tended toward the opinion, that the existence of a separate Society is fully justified, but that there ought to be more liaison between allied institutions.

Prof. B.A Petrov attracted the attention of the neurosurgeons to the problem of scientific
the closed trauma of the skull, stating that no serious work was being done in this field.

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Prof. Lex L.A. Koreysha spoke about the necessity of the combined solving operation of trauma by the forces of three societies, thesenf of the surgeons, the neurosurgeons, and the psychiatrists.

The Scientific Medical Council gave a satisfactory estimate on the activities of both Societies. In the decisions taken, it pointed out the necessity of intensifying the ideological-political work, spreading propaganda of medical knowledge through the Spreading of Political and Scientific Knowledge, the All-Union Institute for the Spreading of Political and Scientific Knowledge, the strengthening of attemptions the directing of the affiliates, and the establishing of close contact with allied institutions.

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